SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

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6 FEB 1 1970
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STATEMENT

OF THE SPOKESMAN OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

PUBLIC indignation in the US and the world has been running high against US heinous massacre of over 500 civilians of Son My village, Quang Ngai province (Central South Viet Nam) on March 16, 1968.

At that time, it is recalled, the NFL Committee of Central South Viet Nam immediately denounced to public opinion at home and abroad the dastardly crime in the course of which the aggressors, in implementation of their "kill all, burn all, destroy all" tactics, shot dead hundreds of people at a time, threw into the flames even sucklings, slashed open the bellies of women with child, and raped to death others, including elderly ladies and small girls.

This atrocity was but one of thousands of others committed by the US aggressors and their agents in South Viet Nam. The US war of aggression has brutalised numerous American youths and turned them into killers deprived of all human feelings. They have been wading through slaughter all over the country. To mention only a few typical cases, 1,500 people were butchered in Ba Lang An, about another 1,500 killed or wounded in Kong H'Rinh, nearly 1,000 detainees were put to death in Poulo Condor and Tay Ninh prisons. There have been, in addition, innumerable casualities and unassessable losses of property in B.52 carpet-bombings, napalm and phosphorous bomb strikes, toxic chemical and gas attacks on population centres and lush croplands.

On US orders, the Saigon regime has been doing its utmost to cover up its masters' offences and has been persecuting and cracking down on people from all walks of life, nationalities and religious creeds, not even sparing those of its own number who favour peace, independence and neutrality. It has set up sandbag execution grounds right in the cities' streets, put to medieval torture patriots unlawfully held in jails. The recent Thu Duc prison affair of 1,400 women political detainees, victims of most vicious cruelties anh indignities was a case in point.

The Son My massacre and other flagitious killings by the US-puppets have given the lie to US hypocritical professions of "respect for the right to self-determination" of the South Vietnamese and US assertion that it is "defending their freedom". They have also supplied a crushing retort to the US specious argument that "a bloodbath" will follow a complete US troop withdrawal from South Viet Nam.

The fact is that US aggressive and bellicose policy has been cynically flouting the South Vietnamese people's freedom and right to self-determination. The fact is that it is the over half a million strong US and satellite expeditionary corps who has been dragging South Viet Nam through fire and sword. The blame for the crime of aggression and war crimes which have been occuring in South Viet Nam, must be naturally laid at the doors of the White House and the Pentagon bosses.

The people and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam call on peace-and justice-loving countries, international organizations and world peoples and the American people as well to strongly denounce the US aggressors and to take effective steps to stay their murderous hands. They appeal to them to raise their voices in unison with the South Vietnamese people's for an immediate end to the US aggression, the total and unconditional withdrawal of US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam so that the South Vietnamese can settle their internal affairs, free from foreign interference.

Further crimes by the US aggressors and their agents will only embitter the hatred of the South Vietnamese people and armed forces and stiffen their resolve to push up unflinchingly their legitimate resistance to final victory.

South Viet Nam, November 24, 1969.

A unit of anti-US elite fighters in hot pursuit of the enemy in North Quang Tri.

● Special Communique... PAGE 4

● Violent fights... PAGE 6

President NGUYEN HUU THO visits the SOVIET UNION

As we has announced in our last issue, a delegation of the NFL and the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government, led by President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the NFL's Central Committee and of the Advisory Council of the SVNR PRG, in November, paid a friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by top leaders of the Soviet Union.

Also present at the airport were Messrs. Dang Quang Minh and Nguyen Tho Chan, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SVNR and the DRVN to the USSR, and ambassadors or chargés d'affaires a.i. from the various socialist or nationalist countries.

A banquet was given in the evening of November 4, in honour of the delegation by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR.

Other guests included important Soviet personalities, and the DRVN Ambassador, Mr. Nguyen Tho Chan.

Messrs. NV Novikov and Nguyen Huu Tho each delivered a speech, and toasted the successes of the Soviet people and the people of South Viet Nam, and the ever-lasting Soviet-South Vietnamese friendship.

Mr. NV Novikov said, "We are very glad to greet, on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR and of the Soviet people, the delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam coming here for the first time, on a friendship visit to our country.

You are the representatives of the genuine patriots, the heroic combatants in struggle for national independence, the freedom, unity and happiness of the Vietnamese people. From the bottom of our hearts, we say to you: "Warm salutation to you!"

He stressed,

"Your struggle against the US aggression, a struggle which forces admiration from all sensible people in the world, is a shining example of the certain victory of the national liberation movement. The admirable successes you have recorded in your struggle against the US military machine have eloquently affirmed this evident truth: the strength of a nation resides in the unity and cohesion of all revolutionary forces which form a powerful stream of the struggle against imperialism.

The Government and the people of the Soviet Union, now as in the past, are resolved to support the South Vietnamese patriots. The Soviet Government believes that the way to peace in Viet Nam is an immediate stop to the US aggression and the respect for the inviolable rights of the Vietnamese people and their right to settle themselves their own affairs, without foreign interference."

For his part, President Nguyen Huu Tho thanked the CPSU and the Government and the people of the Soviet Union for their extremely precious assistance, which has contributed to the great victories of the South Vietnamese in all fields.

He expressed the enthusiasm and the joy of the South Vietnamese people at the great achievements of the Soviet people in their work for the happiness and strength of their country. He pointed out:

"The war of resistance conducted by the South Vietnamese people against the US aggression has recorded great, unprecedented successes in all respects. Although heavily defeated in South Viet Nam, and although having been forced to sit at the 4-party conference table in Paris, the US government, out of its obduracy and wickedness, has not yet accepted to settle the Viet Nam issue peacefully.

As always, the US government is trying to consolidate and strengthen the puppet army and maintain the rotten administration of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem straw men to use them as an instrument for the realization of its plan to "Vietnamize" the US war of aggression, the only purpose of which is to prolong this war and preserve neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam. Nixon's November 3 address did not show any desire for peace on the part of the US government, and the points put up by Nixon are not measures to stop the war and, therefore, do not have any real effect on a peaceful settlement to the South Viet Nam issue."

After stressing that the 10-point solution advanced by the NFL and the SVNR PRG is entirely just, reasonable and logical, President Nguyen Huu Tho declared,

"More than any one else, the South Vietnamese people ardently want peace; but that must be peace in true independence and freedom. As long as the US imperialists persist in their war of aggression in South Viet Nam, the people there are resolved to exercise their sacred right of self-defence, and will go doing so till they win total victory. The South Vietnamese people are determined to carry out the Testament of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the entire Vietnamese nation. "No matter what difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people are sure to win total victory. The US imperialists will have to pull out. Our Fatherland will be reunified."

On November 7, talks took place between Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho and L.I. Breyhnev, Secretary General of the CPSU.

Present on the Soviet side were also N.V. Podgorny, member of the political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and B.N. Ponomariov, Secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

On the South Vietnamese side were Nguyen Doa, Vice-President of the SVNR PRG; Ho Xuan Son, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the NFL, Le Quang Chanh, member of the NFL's CC and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the SVNR, Le Van Thinh, member of the NFL's CC and Dang Quang Minh, member of the NFL's CC and SVNR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding

TEN-POINT OVERALL solution to the South Viet Nam problem by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

(First five points' excerpt)

Proceeding from the desire to reach a political solution with a view to ending the US imperialists' war of aggression in South Viet Nam and helping restore peace in Viet Nam;

On the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people;

Proceeding from the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and the actual situation in Viet Nam;

On the basis of the Political Program and the five-point solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, which are in keeping with the four points of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation puts forward the following principles and main content of an overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem to help restore peace in Viet Nam:

1. To respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights viz. independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam;

2. The United States Government must withdraw from South Viet Nam all US troops, military personnel, arms and war materiel, and all troops, military personnel, arms and war materiel of the other foreign countries of the US camp without laying down any condition whatsoever; liquidate all US military bases in South Viet Nam; renounce all encroachments on the sovereignty, territory and security of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

3. The Vietnamese people's right to fight for the defence of their Fatherland is the sacred, inalienable right of self-defence of all peoples. The question of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam shall be resolved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves.

4. The people of South Viet Nam settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference. They decide themselves the political regime of South Viet Nam through free and democratic general elections. Through free and democratic general elections, a Constituent Assembly will be set up, a Constitution worked out, and a coalition government of South Viet Nam established, symbolizing national concord and the broad union of all social strata.

5. During the interregnum between the restoration of peace and general elections, neither party shall impose political regime on the people of South Viet Nam.

The political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Viet Nam, that stand for peace, independence and neutrality, including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live abroad, will enter into talks to set up a provisional coalition government based on the principle of equality, democracy and mutual respect with a view to achieving a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral South Viet Nam.

The provisional coalition government shall have the following tasks:

a) To implement the agreements concluded on the withdrawal of the troops of the United States and the other foreign countries of the American camp, etc.

b) To achieve national concord and a broad union of all social strata, political forces, nationalities, religious communities, and all persons, no matter what their political beliefs and their past may be, provided they stand for peace, independence and neutrality.

c) To achieve broad democratic freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of belief, freedom to establish political parties and organizations, freedom to demonstrate, etc.; to set free those persons jailed on political grounds; to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against people having collaborated with either side, and who are now in the country or abroad, as provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

d) To heal the war wounds, restore and develop the economy, restore to normal the life of the people, and improve the living conditions of the labouring people.

e) To hold free and democratic general elections on the whole of South Viet Nam with a view to achieving the right for the South Vietnamese people to settle themselves their own affairs, in accordance with the content of point 4 mentioned above.

SVNR Red-Letter Days

THE SVNR PRG Council of Ministers has decided to mark every year the various historic events in the South Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression.

In a decree signed by President Huynh Tan Phat at a recent session, it decided to observe :

— **June 6th**, day of the opening of the Congress of the South Viet Nam People's Representatives to nominate the present Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, as Official Day of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and

— **February 15th**, day of the merger of the People's Liberation Armed Forces, as Official Day of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

" VIETNAMIZATION OF THE WAR "

A Self-Defeating Venture of the Aggressors

(by our Commentator)

AT present, the aggressors in the White House and the Pentagon are trying to implement an ambitious plan : to " Vietnamize the war ".

As one can read into Nixon's November 3, 1969 war speech, the " Vietnamization " of the war " is a process of turning the American war waged by the Americans into an American war carried out by the Saigon puppets with US dollars, weapons and leadership. " Vietnamization of the war " is a " limited objective ", a " way to end the war without relinquishing the US objective in Viet Nam ", a " prerequisite to withdraw American troops piecemeal from South Viet Nam " from position of strength... While putting forward this camouflaged plan for " Vietnamization of the war ", Nixon on the one hand asserts that he is " keeping secret " a timetable of withdrawal as a trumpcard at the bargaining table, but on the other hand that the withdrawal depends on the increase in the puppet army's military potential (!), that is only when this routed army, with a heterogeneous organization sagging moral and utter lack of heart to fight for the Saigon generals' privileges and the maintenance of the American yoke, is strong enough to cope with a war which the GIs have been unable to win. What a daydream !

Small wonder that the American public opinion ironically calls it a " Nixonization of the war ". This is an apt name for the phony " Vietnamization of the war " advocated by an agent of the American gun-dealers, which still means war and not peace.

This strongly smacks of neo - colonialism, Johnson style, as one of the western papers wryly put it Johnson's doctrine in Nixon's words.

Nixon's plan to " Vietnamize the war " has been prompted by repeated setbacks in the aggressive war against Viet Nam, accumulated difficulties for the American people and indignant shouts and strong pressure by the world public opinion. It is a challenge to the Vietnamese, American and world peoples who are demanding an end to the war, the withdrawal of US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, the respect for the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people. However, all these ambitious designs of Nixon will never be achieved, and instead his obdurate aggressive stand will be exposed and he will surely head for a lamentable fiasco. In 1965, the American war maniacs, looking at reality through the loop holes of war and dizzy with their manpower, weaponry and dollars, massively sent troops to South Viet Nam to resuscitate the moribund US-equipped and US-led puppet army, hoping to hang the garland of victory on the Christmas tree that year. This wishful thinking has landed the United States, an imperialist power with a " formidable military might ", into an inescapable fix. Faced with the hard facts in Viet Nam, Nixon had to admit that it is the most difficult war in the history of America (May 14, 1969 speech). Nixon who criticized Johnson's conduct of the war to become master of the White House, is now stepping up the war of aggression and piling up more bloody crimes against the South Vietnamese people.

To " Vietnamize the war " when there is no hope to win, it is to return to the " special war " which went bankrupt, in a completely new context : the South Viet Nam armed forces and people are in a winning position, an offensive posture, while the US-puppet troops are in a losing position, a defensive posture. The puppet army, in particular, is reeling under the impact of the waves of generalized offensives and uprisings by the South Viet Nam armed forces and people and is plagued with a declining morale, a disrupted organization and rife mutiny and defection. According to a secret report of the Saigon puppet administration, up to 30 per cent of the puppet army desert every year. And according to US ex-war Secretary Clifford, over 10,000 puppet troops break away every month. The extent of the depletion is easy to imagine if one includes combat casualities. In such a situation Nixon's plan to " Vietnamize the war " is sheer self-delusion. For if the US, satellite and puppet troops altogether fail to bring to fruition the US scheme of aggression, how can a defeated army like the puppet hold its ground in South Viet Nam without the GIs ? How can it alone materialize the US war scheme ? Thus Nixon's strategic plan is a vicious circle, beset with contradictions and bound to flop. For it is the product of a colonialist's mind which does not reconcile itself to end the war of aggression, withdraw rapidly all US-satellite troops from South Viet Nam, respect the sacred national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people, and instead persists in dragging on the criminal aggressive war in South Viet Nam.

If the United States which is waging an aggressive war really wants to end the war as it claims, let it stop its aggression, withdraw all US-satellite troops from South Viet Nam, engage in direct talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to terminate the war and restore peace. As for the future of South Viet Nam it will be settled by the Vietnamese parties concerned with a spirit of broad national concord to work out a political regime for South Viet Nam on the basis of respect for the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people. Such a sensible course conforms to both reason and sentiment and will honourably disengage the United States from a war costly in manpower and resources. On the other hand, the " Vietnamization of the war " lead the United States further into a tunnel of defeat with no end in sight.

Army carriers streaming to the front round the clock.

WE STRONGLY DENOUNCE THE REVOLTING *dastardly premeditated mass-murder by the US troops in Son My (Quang Ngai)*

COMMUNIQUE

ON SON MY MASSACRE OF THE COMMITTEE TO DENOUNCE THE WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE US IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR HENCHMEN IN SOUTH VIET NAM

"On March 16, 1968, US troops conducted a raid on Son My, Son Quang, Son Hai and Son Hoa villages in Son Tinh district, Quang Ngai province. The enemy indulged in arson, murders and rapes wherever they went.

In Son My village alone, they carried out the "kill all, burn all,de stroy all" policy with utter ferocity.

Early in the morning of that day, enemy artillery from positions around the village, like Ram Mount, the Binh Lien position, the Quang Ngai military sector, the Son Tinh military sub-sector, etc... concentrated its fire on the village. Afterwards, dozens of US helicopters strafed the village or lifted troops to the area...

Within an hour, in Khe Thuan hamlet, the enemy killed 380 people among them 67 old persons, 170 children from one to 15 years of age. The rest of victims were women. In My Hoi hamlet, the US aggressors slew in one sweep 87 people among them 9 old agers 55 children and women. The other casualties were all women. In Xuan Duong village, the US aggressors massacred 35 people, mostly children, women and old people.

The raiders attacked air-raid shelters with dynamite, grenades and gun fire. All the fifteen people in the shelter at Mr. Le's were killed.

Many women were killed together with their children whom they were suckling. Many families were killed to the last person; in some cases like that of Mrs Trinh and Mrs Ngon, each having four children, were killed together with them. Mrs Vo Thi Mai, just 10 hours after child-birth, was also killed. Mrs. Vo Thi Phu was killed with a gun burst at the neck. Her baby, hardly a year old, sucked in vain at her breasts. The GIs heaped straw on both mother and child, and set fire to them.

Many women were raped and then slain. 12-year-old Do Thi Nguyet and Mrs Sam, 60, were raped, and bayonetted to death. 14-year-old Pham Thi Mui was violated and pushed into her house, which the aggressors kindled. The girl tried to get out; but each time she was pushed back into the fire. Mrs. Mai, Mrs Mui, Mrs Mot, Mrs Ngon, were also raped and killed.

Even old people were savagely manhandled. Mrs Mai and Mrs Thi, both blind, were killed. Mr Truong Tho, 72, was beaten up. The enemy even knocked off his lower jaw together with the beard on it. Finally he was thrown into a well, and finished with grenades and machine gun fire.

The aggressors marched off over 100 civilians mostly old people, women and children, to the bank of the canal in front of Mr Nhieu's, where they cut down most of them with machine gun and mortar fire and grenades. The bodies lay on top one another, in several layers, many of them with their heads, arms or legs blown off. The few who survived were fortunately at the bottom of the heap of human bodies.

Among many families exterminated there were 24 families of puppet troops. Besides, the people's dwellings, cattle, property, gardens, etc., were also destroyed.

This atrocity, although painstakingly kept in the dark by the US Government and the Saigon puppet administration, has been confirmed lately by various American correspondents and soldiers who have taken part in it, like Haeberle, Bernhardt, Terry, and others.

According to them:

— It was US troops that conducted the massacre in Son My village on March 16, 1968;

— The troops involved were ordered to keep mum about it;

— They were instructed to raze the village and kill all the inhabitants;

— The villagers did not take any provocative act. US troops burned houses, and rounded up the people in many groups and mowed them down with M.16 rifles and M.60 machine guns;

— Victims of the raiders were all civilians — old people, women and children — Many of them were still sucklings;

— US troops only left the village after they thought all the villagers had been wiped out;

— There were a few survivors. These people were protected from the bullets by corpses fallen on top of them.

Certain Western reporters have interviewed these survivors, who told them that over 500 people had been slaughtered in the village that day.

Despite the evidence of many GIs directly involved, responsible organs of the Nixon administration have tried to cover up the whole thing, alleging that "investigation continues" that no conclusion can be drawn as yet, that they "have no information to give out on the affair". The Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppets have sought to shield their masters by invoking a mistake of aircraft or artillery.

But glaring truths have let to this only conclusion: this was an extremely savage act of the US imperialist aggressors, an abominable crime which even make stones cry out.

We strongly denounce this revolting dastardly premeditated mass-murder by the US imperialist aggressors to the public at home and abroad, to the American people, and the tribunal of human conscience.

We call on the people of the United States, the world's peoples, various governments, and international or national political, social, cultural and law organizations, and the Bertrand Russell Tribunal, to take effective measures to expose and condemn the US imperialist aggressors, and stay their blood-stained hands."

November 1969 — South Viet Nam

MEETING OF 300,000 EAST-BERLINESE FOR VIET NAM

CHAIRMAN WALTER ULBRICHT ADDRESSED THE RALLY

ACCORDING to ADN, on November 27, 300,000 East-Berlinese held a meeting to demand of the American imperialists an immediate end to their aggression against Viet Nam and express their support to the Vietnamese people in struggle. Indignant at the massacre by US troops of the population at Son My, the participants sternly condemned the policy of genocide carried out by the American imperialists in Viet Nam, and vehemently accused the West-German government for having not only tried to plead in favour of the barbarous aggressors but also given the latter a material support.

Chairman Walter Ulbricht who attended the meeting, declared: "The heroically struggling Vietnamese people are close to our hearts... We manifest our solidarity through consistent active support to the struggle for their right to live for complete liberation of South Viet Nam, and for final victory over the aggressors. The just cause of the Viet Nam is also ours..." The GDR, he reaffirmed, is determined to actively support the Vietnamese people until their total victory over the American aggressors. He energetically pilloried the massacre of Son My which, he pointed out, belongs to a series of savage crimes of extermination perpetrated against the people that refuse to be slave.

The South Vietnamese people, like entire Vietnamese people, is deeply moved when learning of the mammoth meeting attended by Chairman Walter Ulbricht and many members of the GDR Government and the Central Committee of the Socialist United Party of German. They wholeheartedly thank the GDR people for this eloquent expression of their militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people in struggle against the American aggressors for national salvation.

Commentary

A MASSACRE THAT DEEPLY SHOCKS THE WORLD

THE savage massacre of 500 odd people in Son My village, Quang Ngai province, in March 1968 has been once again brought to light with all its horror. It is shocking public opinion at home and abroad.

With concrete facts, many witnesses, including US soldiers who took part in the slaughter, have laid bare this fascist crime to the world public.

In face of the indignant voice of human conscience, the US-puppet butchers have, for more than a year now, sought a thousand and one means to cover up their offence. Yet, on November 19, the US Military Command and the American Embassy in Saigon issued a joint commmique claiming that an investigation into the massacre had been under way "for more than a year".

Shamming concern over the case, the Saigon chief puppet Nguyen Van Thieu assigned his men "to investigate" the matter, but in fact he is trying to white-wash his US masters.

The so-called "communique of November 22, 1969 of the Saigon National Defence" which denied this abominable deed, has only bared the ugly nature of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique of traitors, who have been selling the people's blood for US dollars.

The Son My massacre was only one of the innumerable crimes which the US aggressors and the Thieu-Ky ruling junta have committed against the people across South Viet Nam.

In the past ten month in office, Nixon has repeatedly perpetrated heinous crimes against the Vietnamese people. The US-puppets once made away with over 1,200 inhabitants of Ba Lang An area on the high sea, shot dead at once over 350 people of the High Plateaux area of Kong H'Ring, killed by bomb blast over 100 patriots in the Tay Ninh prison, butchered nearly 800 women patriots at the Poulo Condor off-shore jail, savagely killed or beat up to physical disability 1,400 female prisoners at the Thu Duc jail, killed 6 Buddhist priests in the Linh Son pagoda through the hands of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries.

The US aggressors have been carrying out extensive B.52 "carpet" bombings, noxious chemical sprayings and napalm strikes on various localities in South Viet Nam. In spite of that, the US government has cynically claimed that the presence of US troops in Viet Nam is to "defend the freedom of the South Viet Nam people."

The South Vietnamese people forcefully denounce to public opinion at home and abroad the bloody crime of the US-puppets against the people of Son My, and earnestly call on the public in the country and abroad to take effective measures to stay the bloody hands of the aggressors and their stooges.

US atrocities will strengthen South Vietnamese armed forces and people's determination to fight harder to avenge the victims their fellow-countrymen.

Undeniable proof of the massacre perpetrated by US troops in Son Tinh (Quang Ngai)

Letters from survivors of US mass killing in **SON MY**

Following is the essential of two letters by the survivors of US wholesale massacre of the inhabitants of Son My village, Son Tinh district Quang Ngai province (Central South Viet Nam.

A letter signed by Pham Thao, 60, Mme Pham Thi Tro 35, Miss Nguyen Thi Hoa, 18, Pham Thi Mon, 15, of Khe Thuan hamlet, Son My village, said:

"The time 6 a.m. the day, March 16, 1968.

The people in our village were preparing for a busy day. Suddenly, US artillery from the Ram Mount, the Binh Lien position and the Quang Ngai military sector suddenly pounded the village with violence. After this, dozens of US helicopters heavily loaded with GIs arrived. The GIs got out of the helicopters and divided themselves into three groups respectively for three jobs—to burn houses and destroy people's property; to arrest the inhabitants; and to cut down trees, destroy orchards and kill the cattle..

The GIs attacked one house after another, one shelter after another, with tear grenades, dynamite and gun fire, killing many people inside. Other people were march off. Some were shot dead just while the column was moving. The others were herded on the bank of a canal. Over 100 persons, mostly aged people, women and children were attacked with machine gun or mortar fire. The victims fell down one upon another. The few of us survived the massacre, because we were protected by the corpses above us.

We were also eye-witness of other crimes. Mr. Truong Tho, 72-year-old, was beaten black and blue. His lower jaw with his beard was cut off. He afterwards was thrown into a well, and killed by grenades and sub-machine gun fire. Little Do Thi Nguyet, 12-year-old, was raped and killed with bayonets, Pham Thi Mui, 15-year-old, was raped and burned to death in a barn.

Within one hour, US troops killed 380 people in Khe Thuan hamlet including 67 aged people and 170 children from one to 15 years of age. The rest were women, two of them well advanced in their pregnancy.

12 families were killed to the last man. All the seven members of Mr. Le Ly's family including four children, the youngest barely 4-year-old, were massacred. In one case, the raiders killed the whole family save a baby. The US troops also burned hundreds of houses, and killed hundreds of cattle. ."

Another letter was signed by Vo Nua, 64; Nguyen Thi Ty, 33, Luong Han, 38; Vo Cao Loi, 16; and Vo Thi Lien 15, of My Loi hamlet (Son My village). It said:

"... The enemy came to our hamlet. They attacked air raid shelters with tear grenades, mines and sub-machine gun fire. Almost all the people hiding in these shelters were killed. They were old people, women and children. Some trying to run away were shot dead immediately, like the case of the 15 people in the shelters of Mr. Lo, 7 were shot dead at the entrance, the rest in the shelter.

... Mme Vo Thi Mai, 35, who had just given birth to a baby ten hours ago, was raped and killed. She left behind the baby and three other children.

Mme Vo Thi Phu, 30, who was feeding her baby, was shot dead, so was the baby. Both of them were then burned. Mme Kheo, 65, was shot dead right at the entrance to her shelter. Her body was thrown into the fire that the GIs had kindled at her house...

During the massacre, 87 people in our hamlet were killed, 9 others wounded. Among the dead were 9 old people, 55 children from 1 to 15 years of age and one expectant mother. The enemy also burned hundreds of houses, and many fishing boats..."

In the first-half of November

VIOLENT FIGHTS BRILLIANT SUCCESSES

DURING the first-half of November, the South Viet Nam PLAF and people were constantly active everywhere, inflicting heavy defeats upon the enemy.

Mention must be made of the powerful attacks by the PLAF and people against a series of US and puppet nerve positions and bases, of the violent assaults against a good many posts and military sectors, transport and supply operations.

ON THE HIGH PLATEAUX

In coordination with the onslaughts in other theatres of operations, the attacks mounted by the PLAF in the areas of Bu Prang and Duc Lap (at 160 and 215kms north and northeast of Saigon respectively) have driven the US-puppet troops into a defensive posture, disorderly troop moves and heavy setbacks.

The situation at Bu Prang was deemed "critical" by an *AFP* special correspondent quoting the opinion of the US "green berets" in this camp. Bu Prang is now taken in a vice, he said. On November 1 and 2, the PLAF compelled the enemy to leave 3 outposts: Kate, Annie and Susan south and southeast of Bu Prang.

From November 13 to 17, a puppet tactical group was put out of action after fierce fights. Set up mostly by the 47th Regiment (under strength), this outfit sent to clear the Bu Prang special forces camp was assaulted before it could deploy its forces. Battalion One lost 320 men out of action, Battalion Two 340 while the 47th scout company, the 412th armed reconnaissance company, the transmissions, the artillery and the regiment CP took heavy losses. In all over 800 men were killed and wounded and many others captured. Others were being pursued.

Thus, according to still incomplete figures, together with the enemy casualties in the area from October 20 to November 8, the US-puppets have lost more than 2,300 men, 44 planes, 25 cannons and mortars, 253 vehicles including 103 tanks. The Quang Duc PLAF have captured 200 weapons, among which six 105mm. and 155mm. cannons.

These successes constitute a living illustration of the revolutionary heroism displayed by the Quang Duc armed forces and people.

Always on the move they have attacked the enemy day and night, grown up with the fighting and kept the situation well in hand. They have captured many prisoners and compelled the enemy to relinquish their heavy artillery, armour and positions to save their lives.

From November 2 to 5, at the Duc Lap special forces camp, the puppet 11th rangers battalion and the first battalion of the puppet 53rd Regiment sent to rescue their mates were taken to task. 7 companies suffered serious losses. In the night of November 5, the CP of the puppet 45th Regiment based in Duc Lap district town took grave losses during a powerful PLAF attack. Over 100 enemies (including a regiment commander) were put out of action, 17 military vehicles set afire, 7 blockhouses, a cannon and several barracks destroyed.

The vice has been tightened around Duc Lap despite a huge support of the US aviation which controls the cloudy air space over the area part of the day. (*AFP* said on November 6.)

From November 3 to 8, the Phuoc Long PLAF killed and wounded more than 500 adversaries in and around Bu Dop military subsector 135km north of Saigon. Besides, they destroyed 12 planes, 10 cannons and mortars, 24 vehicles including many tanks and armoured cars, 3 blockhouses, 1 ammunition dump and 2 fuel depots.

Bu Prang and Duc Lap are 2 important positions in the system of commando bases linking Ban Me Thuot (Darlac province) to Bu Dop (Phuoc Long province). In application of his own plan of defense in depth and Nixon's plan of "Vietnamization" of the war, Abrams has done his best to reinforce these bases and the puppet army.

But at Bu Prang, Duc Lap like at Bu Dop, the puppet commandos have suffered smarting blows, and the US planes, cannons and armoured cars which supported them have been smashed in great numbers. The enemy had to bring in from Central and South Central Trung Bo the 45th and 7th regiments of puppet regulars and field in units of the US 4th Infantry Division and 101 st Airborne Division, but these met with the same fate as the commandos. The puppet regiments were put out of action and their CP's were inflicted heavy losses. As for the GI's they have been hit right in their bases, like the US 4th Division at An Khe where 20 helicopters were destroyed in the night of November 15, and at the airfield of the US 101 st Division at Ban Me Thuot.

With the losses suffered by the Americans and the puppets in Quang Duc and Phuoc Long provinces, many breaches have been made in Creighton Abrams' system of defense in depth. The battle array of the US-puppet forces has been upset so much so that they cannot rescue one another.

By unleashing repeated and victorious attacks against the US flying cavalrymen and puppet special forces based in the Bu Dop military subsector and its surroundings, the Phuoc Long liberation fighters have shown their position of strength, their winning posture and their wonderful combat methods. The PLAF have fiercely hit the enemy right in their bases and posts, intercepted the units engaged in clairing operations and the relief columns, whatever way they come from. By coordinating the action of the three kinds of forces, the Phuoc Long combatants have created a big shock force, obtained a high troop performance, which has landed the US-puppet troops at Bu Dop in a predicament.

Though its information is still far from the truth AP had to admit on November 11, that the losses in manpower and equipment suffered by the allies during the past weeks at Bu Dop were relatively grave. One Communist artillery Company in this region has downed about half a dozen US helicopters and damaged several others. It has also bagged a C.130. (Said AFP on November 10 and 11). The Bu Dop special forces camp is completely isolated. The enemy tighten the noose around Bu Dop by preventing the choppers from dropping rations. They have also intercepted the supply convoys by laying a great many mines on Highway No 14.

IN CENTRAL TRUNG BO

During the first days of November, the Quang Da PLAF have sprung violent and unceasing assaults against the US, puppet and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries and inflicting upon them heavy losses. According to still incomplete statistics, in the night of November 2 to 7, they attacked nearly 30 positions and bases including many important ones at Da Nang, Hoi An, Thuong Duc, Duc Duc, Duy Xuyen, Nam Phuoc, Nuoc Man airfield. They have eliminated over 770 enemies, destroyed and damaged 13 planes, set afire many depots and barracks, and collected a lot of weapons, munitions and other war equipment. They have also made big chunks into the adversary repressive machinery in many concentration camps.

In a region where the enemy are mustered in great numbers, the relentless fights of the Quang Da combatants and people bespeak their revolutionary heroism. Flouting the modern military means and the defence systems of the US-puppets and mercenaries, the PLAF have made deep inrashes into several adversary positions in Da Nang city and its surroundings. Acting in perfect coordination with the infantrymen, the PLAF artillerymen have slammed thundering blows at the US-puppets. During the shellings of Nuoc Man airfield they have destroyed and damaged 13 planes, set afire several depots, barracks and wiped out many GI's. On the other hand, the Quang Da guerillas and regional forces have continually harassed the enemy engaged in clearing and raiding operations. They have helped the population to rise up and break the aggressors' yoke. Hundreds of people have thus returned to their villages.

IN THE MEKONG DELTA

The recent PLAF attacks have foiled the US plan of Vietnamization of the aggressive war since it very start. The Mekong delta is one of the key-regions for the Americans to carry out their plan.

To reinforce the puppet divisions they have handed over to them all the equipment and armament of the US artillery battalions and more than one hundred river craft operating in the area. They have spurred the puppet troops to mount under US command "pacification" raids supported by US aviation and artillery. However, all this has not prevented the PLAF from unleashing a series of assaults in Xeo Ro canal zone at Rach Gia in the night of November 5 (500 adversaries wiped out), against more than 200 artillery positions in Ben Tre and My Tho, in An Giang, Go Cong, Kien Phong and Kien Tuong (heavy enemy losses)...

The CP of the puppet 7th Infantry Division and many of its units have not been spared. In some places troops of the 7th Division which supported the "pacifiers" fled at the first contact with the PLAF.

While US troops armed to the teeth are unable to resist the PLAF, how can the puppet army — a weak army of mercenaries — cope with the powerful and sustained onslaughts of the liberation fighters? While the forces which support the "pacification" raids suffer setback after setback, while military subsectors and tortioners' dens in the urban centres are subjected to powerful attacks, how can the enemy "pacification" plan escape pitiful failure.

(Continued on page 7)

Happy PLAF after shooting down US aircraft.

Do Da, *one of the survivors of the Son My massacre showing his left hand with two fingers missing.*

Violent fights, brilliant successes

(Continued from page 6)

Together with the brilliant PLAF successes in Quang Duc (at Duc Lap and Bu Prang) in Phuoc Long (at Bu Dop), in Quang Da, the feats of the Mekong delta armed forces and people show, as an American newspaper has admitted, that if the "Vietnamization" of the war is but a dream for the United States, it is a nightmare for the Saigon administration.

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The relentless assaults, and particularly the great victories at Duc Lap and Bu Prang, in Phuoc Long, Quang Da and the Mekong delta during the first days of November, constitute an irrefutable evidence that the PLAF hold the operational initiative and possess sustained combat strength. Thanks to flexible and ingenious fighting methods, they have penetrated the American defense lines and made deep thrusts into the enemy dens at Saigon, Da Nang and Ban Me Thuot, pressing hard the South Darlac nerver centre, driving the US-puppet troops into further passiveness in all operational theaters.

The repeated victories scored by the South Viet Nam PLAF at that beginning of this winter-spring are severe warnings for Nixon who persists in continuing the war in the hope of applying maximum pressure on the battlefield. They also are hard blows dealt at the US plan of "Vietnamization" of the war.

Acting upon to President Ho Chi Minh's Testament, which recommends them to fight resolutely the US aggressors until final victory, the South Viet Nam PLAF are determined to win ever greater victories.

HOANG SON

US cannot deny mass slaying in SON MY

THE US aggressors cannot wash their hands of the atrocious killing of more than 1,200 people in a large-scale terror raid against Quang Nam and Quang Ngai provinces, South Viet Nam, in March 1968.

The particularly serious case in Son My village (Son Tinh district, Quang Ngai province) where American troops involved in the raid slain in a single day of March 16, 1968 more than 500 persons, mostly old men, women and children.

It referred to recent press reports in the US and other Western countries which gave tangible evidences of this mass killing.

The *New York Times* are reporting on November 16, 1968 that American troops entered Son My village and "forced the inhabitants to gather at three houses. After dynamiting the houses about 20 American troops performed the executions at each of the three places". The American paper said that 567 men, women and children were slaughtered by a US infantry unit in a South Viet Nam village on March 16, 1968."

Newsweek magazine said "40 to 50 American soldiers were implicated" in the massacre.

The American paper *"Plain Dealer"* on November 20, 1969 published pictures showing South Vietnamese civilians gunned down by US soldiers on March 16, 1968 and an article by Renald L Haeberle who said he "saw men, women and children slaughtered by GIs who entered the hamlet".

Reuter on November 20, 1969 interviewed Sergeant Michael Bernhardt who was in the US unit involved in this massacre. Michael said that "the estimated 70 (American) men who took part in the 30-minute slaughter in March last year left the village treating it like a great victory".

The company commander told his men at a briefing preceding the shooting that all of the residents of Son My were Viet Cong, and that the village and all the villagers were to be destroyed".

He added: "All of the people I saw shot down were women, old men and children. Many of the victims were babies, some of them in their mothers' arms."

AFP correspondent on November 19, 1969 met four survivors in the Son My massacre and was told that "American troops had been to the hamlet twice before. They gave sweets to the children. And then they came a third time after a mortar barrage that started when we were all having breakfast. They took everybody out of their houses. Then they took them to different places: two hundreds in one place, a hundred in another, and seventy in a third. Then they murdered them with machineguns and rifles. They survived because other bodies had fallen on top of them, protecting them from bullets."

The crime perpetrated by US troops in Son My is not a unique incident, but one of the innumerable crimes they have committed or are committing in our country. Public opinion in Viet Nam, in the US and other countries in the world have already condemned the crimes of the US aggressors, such as the mass killings in Ba Lang An, Kong H'Rinh, Tay Ninh, the savage torture patriots detained in Phu Loi, Poulo Condor and other prisons, the repeated B.52 carpet bombings against villages, the intensified use of toxic chemicals and gases against the civilian population and their crops.

But never can those desperate acts of the US aggressors save them from their critical situation and inescapable failure.

THEY ONLY FOLLOW THE DICTATES OF THEIR CONSCIENCE

(Continued from page 8)

The American people's surging anti-war turmoil, impelled by vigorous universal support, is swelling the revolutionary turbulence raging over our planet.

In the socialist, newly-independent and capitalist countries, effervescent drives have been launched against US aggression and in support of the legitimate actions of the American and Vietnamese peoples. Never have the aspirations and demands of the world peoples and the objectives of their struggle been so similar as at present. Never have they united into so large a front to compel the US government to end its aggression, withdraw immediately all American and satellite troops, and respect the national fundamental rights of the Vietnamese people as well as the right to self-determination of their Southern fellow-countrymen. The action of the world peoples on November 13, 14 and 15 supplied glowing expressions of their solidarity with, and deep concern for, the just effort of the Vietnamese and American peoples.

On the 25th anniversary of Albania's liberation

Twenty Five Years of Freedom in the Land of the Phoenix

LAST November 29 was the 25th anniversary of fraternal Albania's liberation from Nazi rule.

Every year it is an occasion for the Albanians to recall with pride the valiant struggle waged by their people, whose glorious tradition of resistance to foreign aggression, and indomitable will to defend their fatherland, is impersonated by national hero Scanderberg.

Twenty five years back, under the leadership of the Labour Party with esteemed President Enver Hodja at its head, the one million-strong heroic people of Albania, encircled on all sides by the fascists, rose up in a most arduous and courageous fight. Their victory over the Hitlerite occupants led to the founding of the people's Republic of Albania. Under the slogans "Fascism will be overthrown" and "Liberty for the people" put forth by the Labour Party, they rapidly grew up in the crucible of the patriotic resistance and exacted a heavy enemy toll: 70,000 Hitlerite troops killed or captured - an achievement which glorified the Albanian people.

Albania also commemorated the 27th anniversary the Permes Conference, which was a congress of people's representatives held at the heroic town of that name.

Twenty five years are a short span of time in the centuries-old history of Albania. But a new page has been opened and a new era ushered in the land of the Phoenix, one with no large territory and population, which, thanks to the patient, courageous and creative labour of its people, have wrought great, marvellous changes.

For centuries an underdeveloped country, Albania is becoming an ever more prosperous country, possessed of an unceasingly growing industry and agriculture: the output of the mechanical industry has increased 40 times while 90 per cent of agricultural work has been mechanized. Foreign visitors are of one mind on this point: the Albanians are not only proficient in the defence of their land but also in the development of their culture, science and technology and in the building of a new, prosperous life.

The splendid successes achieved by the Albanian people over the last twenty five years have constantly raised the international prestige and position of the PRA, and contributed to strengthening the forces fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism with US imperialism as its chieftain, for independence and liberty.

The people of South Viet Nam regard each of the Albanian people's successes as their own. They greatly appreciate the Albanian Labour Party, National Assembly, Government and people's sympathy with, and active support to, their resistance to American aggression. The PRA was one of the countries to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the SVN and establish diplomatic relations with it at ambassadorial level. The friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Albanian peoples will last and thrive for ever.

It is for this reason that while pressing forward their attack on the US aggressors and their puppets in fulfilment of President Ho Chi Minh's last instructions, the people of South Viet Nam warmly greet the 25th anniversary of Albania's liberation. They wish the Land of the Phoenix more splendid achievements in the building of socialism and in her contribution to the defence of peace in the Balkans and the world.

Ha Duy

They Only Follow the Dictates of their Conscience

Last November 13, 14 and 15, about a million people all over the United States, from Washington to Chicago and from New York to San Francisco, inspired with a single purpose took to the streets and raised their voices, as men and women of conscience, for an end to the US aggressive war and withdrawal of American troops from South Viet Nam. That was at the same time an angry retort from the American people to President Nixon's November 3 speech.

The US administration stopped at no means and method and used armed forces and the police to pressure, intimidate and repress the war-dissenters. And in order to divide their ranks and hoodwink public opinion, it went so far as to master-mind and organize so-called "demonstrations in support of Nixon's policy." But the courageous American progressives, fearless of the cops' cudgels, the Marines' bayonets and tear-gas, and imprisonment, closed their ranks and shouted: "Peace now." The multitude of candles carried by the marchers, the myriad of black balloons they let loose up into the frozen sky, and the token coffins of fallen GIs — all that cast a gloom over all the United States and deeply affected every feeling American. Nixon and his lieutenant Agnew, nevertheless, arrogantly slandered and mocked the demonstrators whose action they poohpoohed as insignificant walks in the streets, prejudicial to the United States and to the quest for peace, contrary to the American tradition of democracy, and so on and so forth.

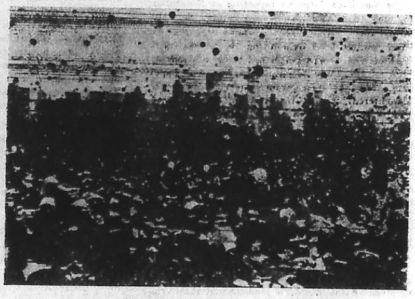
Disposing of the Nixon administration's slander, senator Mc Govern asserted in his address at the 300,000-strong "March against Death" in the US capital: The war-dissenters in Washington are patriots. They are striving to get the United States out of the war and hatred, toward love and peace.

In a statement on November 14, the New Mobilization Committee for an end to the war in Viet Nam condemned US aggression, as a violation of the American Constitution and the United Nations Charter, and a breach of the pledge of the United States not to disturb the implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. The statement also denounced Nixon's intention to maintain for an unlimited period 250,000 American troops in South Viet Nam and to pursue Johnson's search for a military victory.

Obviously, Richard Nixon's policy is to go on throwing more American youths, resources and finances into the huge grinding mill of the war in Viet Nam. It's the way plunging the US deeper into economic crises and political disturbances which will erode the foundations of the American society, and drive a deep wedge among, and blemish, the younger generation. The hawk Nixon himself stubbornly sets his face against the aspiration of the Vietnamese, American and world peoples to see peace and justice prevail on our planet. He himself brazenly tramples upon the Civil Rights Declaration of the United States, and it is on his orders that napalm, toxic chemicals and poison gas continue to be brought to Viet Nam for the destruction of life allegedly to "defend freedom" and "safegaard the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination"! No one else than Nixon smears the good name and credit of the United States and is festering its wound. Let him not forget this Gospel-truth: "He that *striketh* with the sword shall be stricken by the scabbard". Hitler and Johnson acted against the Gospel and how they were punished Nixon perfectly knows. That's the meaning of the warning served on him by the former senator Wayne Morse when he addressed the 250,000 demonstrators in San Francisco on November 15: Let Nixon listen to the marchers' footsteps until an end is put to the war. The common purpose and will of the American people is being translated into concrete deeds against the Nixon administration obdurately bent on protracting the aggressive war in Viet Nam, against the fascist danger and the revival of Mc Carthyism.

Many obstacles are still in the way of the anti war-protesters. But once the American conscience has awakened and Nixon's perfidy and brutality has become more transparent, their will and resolve will stiffen and help them through all trials and eventually achieve a splendid success.

(Continued from page 7)



On Nov. 14 1969 New Yorkers released thousands of balloons representing GIs killed in Viet Nam, as a sign of protest against the continuation of the US aggressive war in Viet Nam.

NFL and PRG of the SVNR's abroad activities

ON November 6, the delegation of the NFL and the SVNR PRG, led by Tran Buu Kiem, Member of the Presidium of the NFL CC, Minister of the President's Office of the SVNR arrived in Damacus for a friendship visit to the Syria Arab Republic.

The South Viet Nam delegation were warmly welcomed by the high personalities, and the Syrian people and took part in a talk with SAR leaders.

On November 10, at the invitation of the UAR Government and the Arab Socialist Union the same delegation paid a friendship visit to the UAR. Everywhere in the UAR, the delegation were warmly acclaimed by the leaders and people of this country. The delegation talked with UAR leaders before it leave to the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic.

On November 17, the delegation arrived Prague. Here he was cordially received by Czechoslovakia leaders. After the discussion which are opened in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding between the Czechoslovakia Government delegation and the South Vietnamese delegation. The delegation took part in a banquet given by the CSR Government. Svoboda, President of the CSR was present in the banquet.

Following the visits of the mentioned delegation in three countries, joint communique has released in favour of the South Viet Nam in struggle against US aggressors for national salvation.

On November 18, Mr Nguyen Van Quang, special envoy of the SVN NFL CC and the SVNR PRG visited the Republic of Mali. He was accompanied by Pham Van Quang, SVNR ambassador in Algeria.

Mr Nguyen Van Quang was received by Mr Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee for national liberation, Head of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the MR.

Moussa Traore said that he admires the heroic and certainly victorous struggle of the South Vietnamese people. He also expressed his regret and admiration for President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the entire Vietnamese people. The Malian Head of State declared that the Republic of Mali will do everything possible to strengthen the friendship and militant solidarity between the Government and people of the Republic of Mali and the same of the SVNR.

Dear Readers

On the occasion of the ninth Anniversary of the SVN NFL's foundation, **South Viet Nam in struggle** *will publish a special issue next December 20, 16 pages, dealing with the following:*

— Fundamental lines of the home and foreign policy of the NFL and the SVNR PRG.

— Main victories recorded in all fields by the South Vietnamese people in 1969.

— Brilliant successes achieved in our liberated zone after the foundation of the SVNR PRG.

— The people of South Viet Nam and their struggle.

Cordial Greetings

WORLD SUPPORT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

PEOPLES the world over warmly respond to the International Day of Support to Viet Nam and of Common Action with the new wave of struggle by the American people against Nixon's policy of aggression, for the repatriation of US troops and the cessation of the aggressive war in Viet Nam.

On November 11, the World Federation of Democratic Youth sent to its member organizations, including mass organizations and progressive people in the Unites States, letters and telegrams calling on them to warmly respond to and participate the new drive of struggle between November 13 and 15 by the American Youth and people for the cessation of the war in Viet Nam, and to pool their efforts to demand of the US government the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all US and satellite troops out of South Viet Nam.

On November 13, the Women's International Democratic Federation issued a statement supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people against US aggression, for national salvation, and the struggle waged by the women and other peace forces in the United States to demand of the Nixon administration the cessation of its dirty war in Viet Nam and the unconditional repatriation of all US troops.

On November 12, the GDR Peace Committee made public a statement condemning Nixon's obdurate stand to intensify his war in Viet Nam, and calling on the world peoples to multiply their actions of solidarity with and support to the Vietnamese people's just struggle, to warmly hail and actively support by every means the American people's November 15 campaign as an answer to Nixon's bellicose speech.

In Moscow, on November 14, various mass organizations held a big meeting of solidarity with Viet Nam during which a resolution was passed demanding of the United States the cessation of the war in Viet Nam.

In Pekin, Renmin Ribao carried an article entitled "A big step dealt by the American people at Nixon", hailing the struggle of the American people against the US aggressive war in Viet Nam. It vehemently criticized Nixon's speech of November 3 and pointed out that Nixon wants to make people believe that Kennedy and Johnson's launched and extended the war of aggression in Viet Nam while he himself puts forth the "Vietnamization" plan, i.e. to return to the US "Special war" which already went bankrupt.

In La Havane, on November 14, the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Viet Nam issued a statement in support of the American people's struggle. The Cuban Young Communist Union and the Federation of Cuban Students also issued statements condemning the intensification of the war in Viet Nam by the United States and supporting the ten-point overall solution of the NFL and the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

In Bulgaria, in the afternoon of November 14, over 3,000 people and government, workers of Sofia held a big meeting in G. Dimitrov hall with the participation of many leaders of political organizations and representatives of mass organizations. The meeting sent a message to the CC of the NFL and to the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam, expressing their firm support to the Vietnamese people's struggle until final victory, a telegram to the Moratorium Committee for the cessation of the US war in Viet Nam to express its solidarity, and a telegram to the American government condemning its war of aggression in Viet Nam.

On November 14, the Permanent Secretariat of the Tricontinental Organization sent a message to the American people congratulating on their successes and expressing its support to the Vietnamese people. The Secretariat, the message read, is firmly confident of the victory of the American people and reasserts that the struggle is an expression of the condemnation of the Nixon administration's imperialist policy, and of the support to the Black people, intellectuals, progressives and public opinion in the United States towards the policy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In France, on November 15, tens of thousands of Parisians demonstrated with slogans reading protests against the American war in Viet Nam. The day before, another demonstration had been held in front of the US embassy. Back from November 13, in over 40 towns, meetings and demonstrations had been organized against the American imperialists' unjust war in Viet Nam.

In Great Britain, on November 15, more than 1,000 British workers and students and American residents gathered in front of the US embassy in London with such mottoes as: "American aggressors get out of Viet Nam", "Viet Nam will win the war". The participants paraded for nearly six hours chanting such slogans as "Down with US imperialism", "Final victory will belong to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation!". The population of Birmingham, Bristol, Brighton, Glasgow and other cities also held demonstrations against the American aggression in Viet Nam.

In the FGR, various strata of the population organized demonstrations and meetings on November 15 to demand of the United States the cessation of the dirty war in Viet Nam. The participants — workers, employees, students — demanded that US troops withdraw from Southeast Asia and that the West German administration end its economic and material support to the American aggressors. On the same day, thousands of people in Stuttgart rallied under DRVN flags, while over ten thousand Berlin people paraded against US aggression in Viet Nam. The participants carried signs protesting against imperialism and fascism.

In Canada, on November 15, 450 people took part in a march to respond to a drive of struggle by the American people against the US war of aggression in Viet Nam. Other meetings and demonstrations were held in Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal.

In Sweden, in the night of November 15, the population organized a demonstration under the light of candles and a meeting of solidarity with the Vietnamese people struggling against US aggression, for national salvation. A demonstration held by the Swedish Committee of support to Viet Nam drew more than 2,000 participants, including well-known public figures.

In Tanzania, in the afternoon of November 15, a meeting of 5,000 youths was organized in Dar-Es-Salaam to express solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people fighting against US aggression, and support to the American people against the Nixon administration's policy of aggression in Viet Nam. The meeting was convened under such mottoes as "Down with US imperialism!", "Viet Nam will win!", "We demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of American troops out of Viet Nam!"

LONG LIVE THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE AND SOVIET PEOPLES!

Joint communique on NFL—PRG Delegation's visit to USSR

At the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, a delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam led by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the SVNNFL and of the Advisory Council of the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government, paid a friendship visit to the Soviet Union between November 3 and 22, 1969.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation of the SVNNFL and the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government attended the celebrations of the 52nd anniversary of the October Revolution and visited Moscow, Volgograd, Leningrad, Sotchi, and the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Everywhere it went, the delegation was warmly welcomed by the Soviet people.

The delegation held talks with LI Brezhnev, Secretary General of the CPSU; NV Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; AN Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and BN Ponomariov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Present at the talks on the side of the National Front for Liberation and the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government were also Nguyen Doa, Vice-President of the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government; Ho Xuan Son, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the SVN NFL; Le Quang Chanh, member of the Central Committee of the SVN NFL and SVNR, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs: Le Van Thinh, member of the Central Committee of the SVN NFL and Quang Quang Minh SVNR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

On the Soviet side were also GS Dzotsenidze, Vice-President of the USSR Supreme Soviet; VN Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; SF Antonov, Minister of the Soviet Union; NP Firyubin, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; NS Kapitsa, Head of the Department for Southeast Asia of the Foreign Ministry.

The talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding.

The two sides had a fruitful exchange of views on questions concerning the present political and military situation in South Viet Nam and the situation in the Indochinese peninsula resulting from the aggression by US imperialism, as well as the development of the relations between the two states, and the strengthening of the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Republic of South Viet Nam, and between the South Vietnamese people and the Soviet people.

The delegation of the SVN NFL and the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government expressed the sincere and warm feelings felt by the South Vietnamese people to the Soviet Union — the homeland of the great October Revolution — and warmly welcomed the splendid achievements which the heroic people, under the leadership of the Leninist party, have recorded in the past 52 years under the Soviet regime. The achievements of the Soviet Union constitute a big contribution to the struggle waged by the oppressed nations and peoples, and progressive mankind as a whole against US-led imperialism and old and new colonialism, for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

The South Viet Nam delegation held that the Soviet Union's policy to support the national liberation movement and firmly ensure peace has won deep respect by the various nations.

The delegates of South Viet Nam expressed the ardent love and profound respect of the South Vietnamese patriots for V.I Lenin, the leader of genius and teacher of the working people and the oppressed nations and peoples all over the world, and whose centenary will be grandly celebrated by the whole progressive mankind. They declared that South Viet Nam will mark Lenin's birth anniversary under the slogan "Strengthening their unity, the entire Vietnamese people are determined to fight and defeat the US aggressors."

The delegation of the SVN NFL and the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government spoke of the great successes recorded on all fields by the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against US aggression, and the activities of the NFL and the SVNR PRG in other fields. It announced the measures intended to further strengthen the unity among the patriotic forces in South Viet Nam in the struggle against US aggression, the social and economic reforms in the liberated zone, and the consolidation of the organs of the people's administration, as well as the developments in the foreign policy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The South Viet Nam delegation stressed that the South Vietnamese patriots are resolved to continue their struggle against US aggression on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. The strong blows dealt by the People's Liberation Armed Forces and all the other South Vietnamese patriots at the US troops and the Saigon puppets have frustrated the imperialists' schemes and testified to the complete bankruptcy of their plans. As a result the US has been forced to stop unconditionally the bombardments on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to sit at the 4-party conference on Viet Nam in Paris.

The big successes obtained by the South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the NFL and the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government are inseparable from the support and assistance given them by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and of the various peace - and justice - loving states. On behalf of the South Vietnamese people, the NFL and the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government, the delegation expressed its sincere and deep gratitude to the CPSU, the Government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their great, vigorous, and effective sympathy, support and assistance to the South Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression, for national salvation.

The Soviet side expressed its admiration to the heroic South Vietnamese people who, abiding by the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh — the great leader of the entire Vietnamese people — and under the leadership of the NFL and the SVNR PRG, are winning over greater successes in the military, political and diplomatic fronts against the US aggressors.

The establishment of the SVNR PRG is an event of great importance, and a new development of the national liberation movement in South Viet Nam. While struggling against US aggression, for the liberation of South Viet Nam, the defence of North Viet Nam, and the ultimate peaceful reunification of their Fatherland, the Vietnamese people are discharging their internationalist duty, thus doing a big share in the national liberation movement and the safeguarding of world peace.

The Soviet side spoke of the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to bring the imperialist aggressor forces to a standstill, and to support the revolutionary, national liberation movements, and of the achievements recorded in the building of communism in the Soviet Union.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the CPSU and the Government and people of the Soviet Union will go on giving all-round support and assistance to the South Vietnamese people, the NFL and the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government in their struggle against US aggression, for national salvation and national liberation.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its unreserved support for the line charted by the NFL and the SVNR PRG for the struggle against US aggression and for national liberation, regarding the 10-point solution advanced by the SVN NFL as a practical and reasonable basis for a correct settlement of the South Viet Nam problem, in complete conformity with the fundamental national rights of the South Vietnamese people and the interests of world peace.

The two sides held that the US plan to "de-Americanize" or "Vietnamize" the war is, in fact, aimed at prolonging the war, perpetuating the occupation by US troops for the implementation of neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, preserving the puppet administration detested by the entire people, and perpetuating the partition of Viet Nam.

The US keeps pursuing its aggressive policy to oppose the legitimate rights of the South Vietnamese people. Reality has shown that there are influential forces of war in the United States that are sparing no effort to settle militarily the Viet Nam issue.

The Soviet Union demanded that the US stop its war of aggression against South Viet Nam, withdraw totally and unconditionally US troops and troops of the US allies from South Viet Nam, and let the Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs free from foreign interference. The Vietnamese people have every right for the liberation of their country. That is the sacred right of any nation.

The two sides were firmly convinced that the South Vietnamese people, with their own iron - determination and the great, valuable assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the progressive people the world over, will certainly fulfil with success their sacred duty to their own nation and to the other nations now struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

The delegation of the NFL and the SVNR PRG expressed its sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for their good feelings to the South Vietnamese people, and to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Government and the people of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome accorded to the delegation.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the SVNR PRG, and the friendship visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the NFL and the SVNR PRG let by President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the SVN NFL and of the Advisory Council of the SVNR PRG, marked a new development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the South Vietnamese people, the NFL and the SVNR PRG on the one side, and the people and Government of the Soviet Union on the other. The two sides pledge themselves to do their utmost to ceaselessly develop these relations of friendship, in the interests of the Soviet people, the Vietnamese people, and in the interests of world peace.

The friendship visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the SVN NFL and the SVNR PRG and these talks bear proof to the ever developing militant solidarity between the socialist forces and the forces of national liberation in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

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